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ABSTRACT

The 1984-1985 operating fund requirements for Ontario higher education institutions are examined. It is suggested that relative to other jurisdictions and to the early 1970s, Ontario universities are seriously underfunded and falling further behind each year. Statistical tables include the following: funding recommendations of the Council of Ontario Universities for 1984-1985; interprovincial comparison of university financing; interprovincial comparisons of operating grants to universities per full-time-equivalent student, 1974-1975 to 1982-1983; provincial operating grants for universities per $1,000 of provincial personal income; percentage of general operating and total income, 1981-1982; projected annual percentage increases in the Consumer Price Index; Ontario University Nonsalary Price Index; faculty salaries by province, region, and age category, 1981-1982; benefit costs and increases relative to salary expenditure in universities and government; index of expenditure on library acquisitions; total equipment purchases by fund; estimated tax capacity, tax revenue, and tax effort, 1981-82; employment by educational attainment--Canada, December 1982; and Canadian unemployment rates--estimates by educational attainment. (SW)

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BRIEF TO THE

ONTARIO COUNCIL ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

ON OPERATING GRANT REQUIREMENTS FOR

1984-85

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Prepared by the

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Introduction

The Council of Ontario Universities presents herewith its advice to the Ontario Council on University Affairs regarding operating fund requirements for 1984-85. Little has changed in the financial position of universities in this Province, and for this reason accompanying text with this year's brief is much reduced relative to previous years. For reasons of continuity, however, most of the tabular material which has appeared in past briefs is replicated here. Readers interested in obtaining more detail on the kind of analysis used to examine university financial requirements are referred to recent briefs, in particular to A Future of Lost Opportunities? (1981) and Once More with Feeling (1982).

The present brief re-confirms that a large gap exists between the demonstrated fiscal needs of universities in Ontario and the Government's actual provision for higher education. The size of the gap, which is determined using successive iterations of what has become known as the OCUA funding model, is substantiated by reference to inter- and intraprovincial comparisons. The gap has resulted from a shift in government priorities away from the university sector.

Notwithstanding the limiting effect which past underfunding has had on the ability of this Province's universities to respond to perceived provincial and national needs for highly qualified manpower and for an active research programme of the highest quality, Council recommends that funding for 1984-85 be based on a funding model the principal objective of which is restricted to the prevention of yet further

erosion. Use of this model gives rise to a recommendation for a 9.9% increase in university funding.

Council remains convinced, however, that the underlying problems facing Ontario's universities today, and indeed Ontario society as a whole, cannot be addressed within the context of short-term policies. For this reason, Council has asked its Committee on Operating Grants to examine university financial requirements in the light of long-term enrolment prospects and technological change and to report back by June of this year.

Funding Background

For the past sixteen years, the Committee on Operating Grants of the Council of Ontario Universities has been providing advice to the Government of Ontario on the anticipated annual financial needs of this Province's universities. During its recent history, the Committee has developed a pattern of analysis regarding university financial requirements which sets actual funding against measured need, against the funding of higher education in other Canadian jurisdictions, and against the Government's other spending priorities.

The measurement of university financial need in Ontario has evolved over the last nine years through interaction between COU and the Ontario Council on University Affairs, the Government's advisory body on higher education policy. The financial model used is intended to provide sufficient funds:

1) to offset inflationary trends; and

2) to maintain levels of service commensurate with changes in enrolment.

It can be seen that the model is intended to provide, at a minimum, for maintenance of the existing quality of Ontario's universities. It makes no attempt:

1) to provide funding for enhanced levels of quality;

2) to provide funding for university adaptations to changing circumstances other than by internal trade-offs; nor

3) to account for funding required to catch up to past levels of support.

It is, in our view, an extremely conservative funding model.

Notwithstanding, OCUA's funding advice to the Government has gone unheeded since 1977-78. From 1977-78 to 1982-83, the gap between actual and COU recommended funding levels grew to 25% of total operating income. The recently announced increase in basic operating support for 1983-84 (+7.5%) again falls short of demonstrated need (+11.8%) and can only serve to exacerbate further the accumulated shortfall.

In the absence of absolute standards of university need, COU initiated in 1975 the collection of university financial data from other jurisdictions in Canada. COU was joined in this endeavour in 1977 by OCUA and the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, and the Report of the Tripartite Committee on Interprovincial Comparisons has now become an authoritative work on comparative funding levels across Canada. Table 1 shows Ontario's position in 1980-81 on eight indicators relative to the average for the rest of Canada and the additional funding which would be required to raise Ontario universities to that average. Funding shortfalls identified on seven of these indicators range from $200 million to $400 million. By comparison, COU's estimate of the funding shortfall for 1980-81 was $176.7 million.[1]

Figure 1, including data which COU is able to estimate for 1981-82 and 1982-83, shows the changing position of Ontario relative to other provinces with respect to grants per FTE student. On this one

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1 This figure is derived using successive iterations of the OCUA funding model and COU's annual advice on operating grants. The base year for the calculation is 1977-78, the last year in which OCUA's funding advice was accepted by the Government.

Table 1

Interprovincial Comparisons of University Financing
1980-81

Indicators	ONTARIO	RANK	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL DIFFERENCE FROM REST OF CANADA ($ millions)
1) GRANTS PER STUDENT	$ 4,273	(10)	$ 5,700	$ 264.5
2) GRANTS PER CAPITA	$ 92	(9)	$ 123	$ 265.7
3) GRANTS + STUDENT AID PER CAPITA	$ 98	(9)	$ 130	$ 276.7
4) GRANTS + FEES PER STUDENT	$ 5,199	(8)	$ 6,260	$ 196.6
5) TOTAL OPERATING INCOME PER STUDENT	$ 5,421	(9)	$ 6,567	$ 212.2
6) GRANTS + STUDENT AID AS A % OF GROSS GENERAL EXPENDITURE	4.73%	(3)	4.73%	-
7) GRANTS PER $1,000 OF PERSONAL INCOME	$ 8.61	(10)	$12.95	$ 399.3
8) OPERATING EXPENDITURES AS A % OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	0.90%	(8)	1.20%	$ 333.8

Source: Tripartite Committee on Interprovincial Comparisons Interprovincial Comparisons of University Financing September, 1982.

indicator, Ontario now stands some $1500 (about 25%) per student behind the rest of Canada.[2]

Is this general pattern of underfunding of Ontario's universities one

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2 See Table 4 (p. 15) in the section "Additional Figures and Tables". See also Table 5 on grants per $1000 of provincial personal income, Table 6 on percentage increases in operating grants, by province, and Table 7 which shows the proportion which operating grants represent of operating and total income.

Figure 1

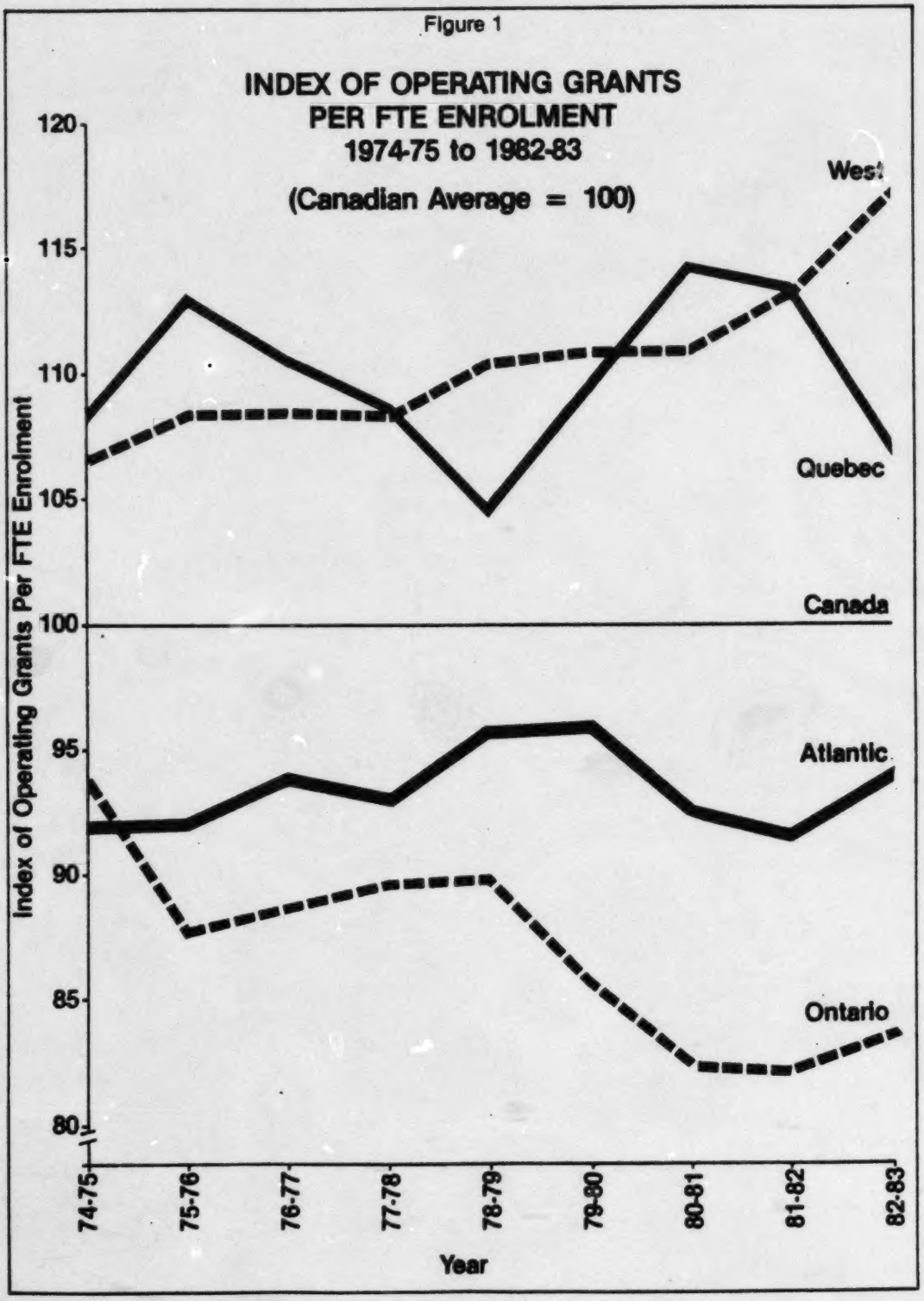
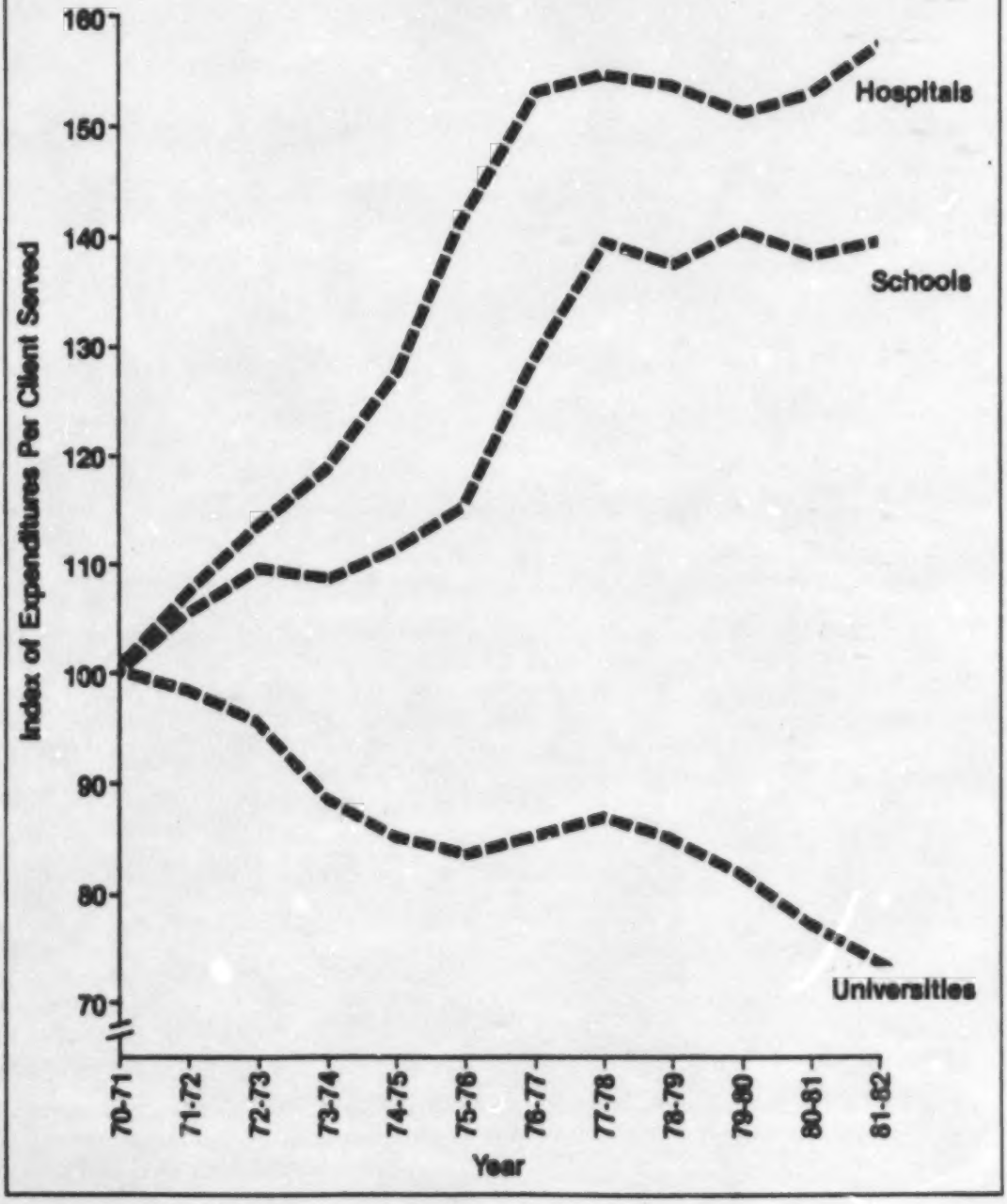

INDEX OF OPERATING GRANTS
PER FTE ENROLMENT
1974-75 to 1982-83
(Canadian Average = 100)
Index of Operating Grants Per FTE Enrolment
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
85
80
West
Quebec
Canada
Atlantic
Ontario
74-75
75-76
76-77
77-78
78-79
79-80
80-81
81-82
82-83
Year

Figure 2

INDEX OF EXPENDITURES PER CLIENT SERVED IN ONTARIO 1970-71 to 1981-82

(In constant dollars)



shared by all elements of the public sector in the Province? Figure 2 shows that hospitals and schools have fared significantly better than have universities over the past decade.[3] And indeed, where Ontario ranks tenth in Canada in terms of grants per FTE university student, recent data indicate that schools rank third and hospitals fourth in interprovincial comparisons.[4] Notwithstanding recent federal government decisions regarding the capping of transfer payments for the post-secondary sector, it remains imperative that the shift in funding away from the universities of this Province be reversed.

For clearly, the university sector has suffered from a shift in government spending priorities relative to hospitals and elementary and secondary schools. Further evidence for this shift is presented in Table 2, which shows the extent to which a declining share of Ontario government spending has reduced support for the university sector.[5]

University Financial Needs in 1984-85

In spite of the growing shortfall between funding and need, the Operating Grants Committee will again, for consistency, show an estimate of need for 1984-85 based only on the maintenance of 1983-84 support levels. Results of the model, applied to an estimated 1983-84 revenue base, are displayed in Table 3. The underlying assumptions are a 6.4%

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3 See Table 8.

4 See Table 9.

5 See also Table 10 and Figure 3 (p 22).

Table 2

Ontario Universities' Share of Provincial Budgetary Expenditures

(Excluding Public Debt Interest Payments)

	Universities' Share	Universities' Annual Shortfall from 1972-73 Level of Government Support
	%	$ millions
1972-73	6.6	-
1973-74	6.3	18.2
1974-75	6.0	31.0
1975-76	5.8	79.0
1976-77	6.0	67.0
1977-78	5.9	81.0
1978-79	5.9	92.9
1979-80	5.6	138.0
1980-81	5.5	167.8
1981-82	5.2	253.6
1982-83 (est.)	5.2	275.7

Source: Ontario, Public Accounts, various years.
Ontario, Estimates, 1982-83.

inflation rate for 1984-85 and enrolment growth of 3.2% in 1983-84.[6]

With respect to salaries and benefits, the Operating Grants Committe notes that salary negotiations for 1984-85 will be carried out in the perspective of the post-control period. Provision for basic salary

6 Projected annual increases in the CPI are displayed in Table 11. Text regarding the projected enrolment increase can be found in Appendix I (p. 43).

Table 3

COU FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 1984-85
($millions)

	Estimated Expenditures 1983-84	Inflationary Trend Cost 1984-85	Existing Service Level Cost 1984-85	Net Enrolment Costs 1984-85	Cost of Basic Objectives 1984-85
Salaries	1028.8	65.8	18.6	17.8	1131.0
Benefits	119.3	7.6	2.2	2.1	131.2
Non-Salary	296.6	23.4	-	5.1	325.1
Total	1444.7	96.8	20.8	25.0	1587.3

increases at anything less than inflation seems, therefore, inappropriate. In addition, net PTR costs are estimated at 1.7%.[7] With respect to non-salary expenditures, we have assumed a rate of inflation, based on past relationships, 23% higher than the CPI, i.e. 7.9%.[8]

Universities are projected to need a 9.9% increase in basic funding for 1984-85 in order to maintain 1983-84 levels of support.

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7 Comparative data on academic salaries can be found in Table 13. Table 14 documents recent cost increases in statutory and non-statutory benefits. Table 15 examines university benefit costs by comparison to public service benefit costs. See also Figure 5 (p. 29) on this point. Estimated net costs of PTR are derived from the COU Faculty Flow Model.

8 See Table 12 and Appendix II (p. 49) for detail on non-salary inflation. Table 16 and Figure 6 (p. 31) document the decline in university expenditure on library acquisitions. Table 17 and Figure 7 (p. 33) document the decline in expenditure on equipment as well as the universities' need to rely increasingly on operating (as opposed to capital) funds for equipment purchases.

In addition, the Operating Grants Committee continues to urge government recognition of the necessity for implementation of a long-term programme for equipment replacement and building renewal. The Committee appreciates the special $12 million funding provision which has been made in respect of undergraduate teaching equipment and library acquisitions for 1983-84 but respectfully submits that unpredictable, once-only infusions of money cannot substitute for solutions to some of the basic underlying problems which universities face.

Finally the Operating Grants Committee notes with concern the Government's continuing refusal to fully acknowledge OCUA's recommendations with respect to the need for additional funding for the support of bilingualism in those universities which have this responsibility.

Conclusion

Relative to other jurisdictions and to the early 1970s, Ontario universities are seriously underfunded and falling further behind each year. It is clear that Ontario spends far less of its resources on public services than do the other provinces of Canada.[9] It is also clear that the net borrowings of the Province over the past decade have gone principally to sustain capital rather than operating expenditures and that the cumulative operating balance of the Province remains, even

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9 See Tables 18 and 19.

in 1982-83, in a healthy position.[10] Recent evidence from a survey of public opinion indicates that support for the Province's universities is high and that the public would prefer a shift in public priorities to prevent further deterioration of the universities' position.[11]

It is clear that the activities and graduates of this Province's universities have made a significant contribution to the Province's present economic, social and cultural well-being.[12] It is also clear that the universities of Ontario provide an intellectual well from which this Province must draw its future sustenance. The Government of Ontario has chosen to tend its well on the basis of short-term considerations and decisions at a time when long-term considerations and decisions are clearly required. Short-term financial hardship on the Province's part today cannot stand as excuse for continuing neglect of the issues surrounding the future role of universities in Ontario.

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10 See Table 20.

11 See Public Attitudes Toward Education in Ontario, 1982: Fourth OISE Survey, by D.W. Livingstone, D.J. Hart and L.D. McLean.

12 For data on participation and unemployment rates of university graduates, see Tables 22 and 23. See also Figure 8 (p. 40).

ADDITIONAL FIGURES

AND TABLES

Table 4

Interprovincial Comparisons of Operating Grants to Universities

Per FTE Student 1974-75 to 1982-83

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82e	1982-83e
British Columbia	$3,029 (4)	$3,577 (4)	$4,049 (4)	$4,521 (3)	$5,025 (3)	$5,337 (3)	$5,664 (4)	$6,189 (3)	$6,510 (2)
Alberta	3,345 (1)	4,053 (1)	4,358 (1)	4,797 (1)	5,339 (2)	5,813 (2)	6,758 (1)	7,280 (1)	8,357 (1)
Saskatchewan	2,977 (5)	3,410 (5)	3,767 (5)	4,107 (5)	4,615 (5)	5,096 (5)	5,302 (5)	5,509 (5)	6,257 (4)
Manitoba	2,595 (8)	3,016 (6)	3,453 (6)	3,874 (7)	4,123 (7)	4,770 (6)	4,499 (7)	4,702 (7)	5,271 (7)
Quebec	3,057 (3)	3,752 (3)	4,079 (3)	4,449 (4)	4,657 (4)	5,299 (4)	5,935 (2)	6,210 (2)	6,252 (5)
New Brunswick	2,704 (6)	3,063 (7)	3,445 (7)	3,905 (6)	4,364 (6)	4,762 (7)	4,929 (6)	5,011 (6)	5,522 (6)
Nova Scotia	2,431 (9)	2,836 (9)	3,233 (9)	3,497 (9)	3,819 (9)	4,074 (10)	4,379 (9)	4,638 (8)	5,121 (8)
Prince Edward Island	2,414 (10)	2,589 (10)	2,974 (10)	3,030 (10)	3,544 (10)	4,246 (8)	4,441 (8)	4,613 (9)	5,028 (9)
Newfoundland	3,079 (2)	3,809 (2)	4,157 (2)	4,625 (2)	5,485 (1)	5,994 (1)	5,684 (3)	5,918 (4)	6,363 (3)
9-Provinces	2,983 -	3,577 -	3,950 -	4,347 -	4,705 -	5,231 -	5,700 -	6,019 -	6,376 -
Ontario (Rank)	2,690 (7)	2,913 (8)	3,265 (8)	3,669 (8)	4,002 (8)	4,140 (9)	4,273 (10)	4,494 (10)	4,881 (10)
Canada	$2,871 -	$3,322 -	$3,687 -	$4,097 -	$4,455 -	$4,840 -	$5,191 -	$5,474 -	5,841 -

e-estimate

Source: Interprovincial Comparisons of University Financing, Tripartite Committee on Interprovincial Comparisons, September, 1982, for actual data. COU Research Division for estimates.

Table 5

Provincial Operating Grants for Universities

Per $1,000 of Provincial Personal Income

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 e	Rank 1981-82
British Columbia	$ 9.78	$ 10.68	$ 10.67	$ 10.66	$ 10.57	$ 9.97	$ 9.56	$ 9.43	(9)
Alberta	13.88	14.94	14.22	13.83	13.01	11.85	11.84	11.42	(6)
Saskatchewan	11.30	10.93	11.33	11.98	11.75	11.36	10.95	9.58	(8)
Manitoba	11.81	11.95	12.54	12.89	11.75	12.17	11.20	10.54	(7)
Quebec	12.25	13.58	13.14	13.98	14.34	14.73	15.32	14.07	(3)
New Brunswick	14.47	14.11	14.04	14.08	13.87	13.44	13.45	13.13	(4)
Nova Scotia	14.61	15.93	16.00	15.68	15.12	14.29	14.52	14.33	(2)
Prince Edward Island	11.96	11.22	11.60	12.63	11.61	12.15	11.44	11.46	(5)
Newfoundland	13.79	14.61	14.54	15.20	15.21	15.25	15.01	14.87	(1)
9 Provinces	12.12	13.05	12.85	13.22	13.10	12.90	12.95	12.17	-
Ontario	9.95	10.06	10.20	10.04	9.54	8.99	8.61	8.17	(10)
Canada	11.24	11.86	11.80	11.97	11.70	11.38	11.28	10.64	-

e-estimate

Source: Interprovincial Comparisons of University Financing, Tripartite Committee on Interprovincial Comparisons, September, 1982, for actual data. COU Research Division for estimates

Table 6

Interprovincial Comparisons of University Financing

Percentage Increases in Net Total Operating Grants, 1974-75 to 1982-83

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82e	1982-83e	Total Increase 74-75 to 82-83 %	Rank
British Columbia	25.9%	15.2%	11.8%	11.1%	6.8%	10.3%	14.3%	7.5%	160.4	(4)
Alberta	31.2	10.7	10.8	8.7	8.5	17.3	17.1	17.2	205.7	(1)
Saskatchewan	21.1	13.5	8.7	9.4	7.3	7.0	12.0	17.0	146.2	(7)
Manitoba	19.0	15.9	12.0	0.5	12.0	0.7	13.4	15.7	129.7	(9)
Quebec	29.2	12.3	16.8	13.1	14.0	17.3	6.1	4.5	184.2	(2)
New Brunswick	18.3	11.7	9.7	9.5	8.4	8.5	10.2	13.6	133.7	(8)
Nova Scotia	25.8	13.9	9.0	8.0	5.0	11.8	12.5	12.4	150.5	(6)
Prince Edward Island	15.6	14.7	19.0	8.2	14.4	7.7	9.7	12.7	160.1	(5)
Newfoundland	25.8	13.8	15.3	7.7	11.7	7.2	13.9	10.0	166.5	(3)
9-Provinces	26.9	12.9	13.5	10.4	10.8	13.7	10.3	9.1	172.6	-
Ontario	15.7	14.6	8.5	5.1	4.4	7.0	10.1	12.2	108.9	
(Rank)	(9)	(4)	(10)	(9)	(10)	(10)	(7)	(8)		(10)
Canada	22.9	13.5	11.8	8.7	8.7	11.7	10.3	10.0	149.8	

e-estimate

Source: Interprovincial Comparisons of University Financing, Tripartite Committee on Interprovincial Comparisons September, 1982. Funding announcements, various jurisdictions.

Table 7

Percentage of Universities' General Operating and Total Income, 1981-82

	General Operating Income				Total Income			
	Provincial Government Grants		Fees Credit Courses		Provincial Government Grants		Total Fees	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
British Columbia	86.1	(3)	8.7	(8)	62.5	(7)	6.7	(9)
Alberta	85.8	(4)	8.3	(9)	71.4	(2)	6.6	(10)
Saskatchewan	80.7	(7)	13.2	(5)	67.8	(5)	9.3	(5)
Manitoba	84.0	(5)	11.9	(6)	63.5	(6)	8.9	(6)
Quebec	87.2	(1)	8.0	(10)	71.0	(4)	7.5	(8)
New Brunswick	79.3	(8)	14.7	(3)	61.8	(8)	11.6	(3)
P.E.I.	83.0	(6)	15.3	(2)	71.2	(3)	12.8	(2)
Nova Scotia	78.5	(9)	14.6	(4)	57.7	(10)	11.4	(4)
Newfoundland	86.3	(2)	9.4	(7)	73.2	(1)	8.7	(7)
9 provinces	85.2		9.5		67.8		7.9	
Ontario	77.7	(10)	16.5	(1)	58.8	(9)	12.9	(1)
Canada	82.5%		12.1%		64.5%		9.7%	

Source: Canadian Association of University Business Officers, Financial Statistics of Universities and Colleges 1981-82

Table 8

Expenditures per Client Served, 1973-74 to 1981-82

		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Elementary & Secondary Education (total school costs per pupil)1	Actual	$ 1,082	$ 1,237	$ 1,410	$ 1,680	$ 1,976	$ 2,121	$ 2,366	$ 2,589	$ 2,932
	Constant	1,082	1,110	1,151	1,282	1,390	1,367	1,398	1,375	1,388
	Index	100.0	102.6	106.4	118.5	128.5	126.3	129.1	127.1	128.3
Hospitals (gross operating costs per diem)2	Actual	$ 82.30	$ 98.35	$120.48	$138.55	$151.91	$165.06	$177.19	$199.15	$230.06
	Constant	82.30	88.29	98.35	105.76	106.83	106.35	104.60	105.76	108.94
	Index	100.0	107.3	119.5	128.5	129.8	129.2	127.1	128.5	132.4
CAATs (operating cost per FTE student)3	Actual	$ 2,494	$ 2,731	$ 3,001	$ 3,380	$ 3,667	$ 3,796	$ 4,023	$ 4,035	$ 4,260
	Constant	2,494	2,452	2,448	2,580	2,579	2,446	2,375	2,143	2,017
	Index	100.0	98.3	98.2	103.5	103.4	98.1	95.2	85.9	80.9
Adult Offenders (expenditure per inmate day)4	Actual	$ 27.86	$ 33.30	$ 34.05	$ 41.48	$ 47.50	$ 50.97	$ 55.09	$ 60.32	$ 61.22
	Constant	27.86	29.89	27.80	31.66	33.40	32.84	32.52	32.03	28.99
	Index	100.0	107.3	99.8	113.6	119.9	117.9	116.7	115.0	104.1
Universities (operating cost per FTE student)5	Actual	$ 3,385	$ 3,633	$ 3,913	$ 4,272	$ 4,723	$ 5,030	$ 5,277	$ 5,534	$ 5,930
	Constant	3,385	3,261	3,192	3,261	3,321	3,241	3,115	2,939	2,808
	Index	100.0	96.3	94.3	96.3	98.1	95.7	92.0	86.8	82.9

Sources:
1. Ministry of Education.
2. Ministry of Health, Hospital Statistics, various years.
3. Ministry of Colleges and Universities, Multi-Year Plan Analysis of the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology, various years.
4. Ministry of Correctional Services.
5. Ministry of Colleges and Universities, MCU Financial Report, various years; COU Special Committee on Macro-Indicators Ontario Universities Statistical Compendium, various years; and Committee of Finance Officers - Universities of Ontario, Revenue and Expenses of Ontario Universities, various years.

Table 9

Interprovincial Comparisons of Total Operating Expenses Per Client

	Hospitals Total Operating Expense Per Patient Day (Public General and Allied Hospitals, 1981-82)		Schools School Board Expenditures Per Student, 1980		Universities Total Operating Expenditures Per Student 1980-81	
	$	Rank	$	Rank	$	Rank
British Columbia	203.75	(8)	2,638	(2)	6,455	(4)
Alberta	224.58	(5)	2,451	(4)	7,635	(1)
Saskatchewan	185.56	(9)	2,394	(6)	6,433	(5)
Manitoba	242.27	(3)	2,401	(5)	5,486	(8)
Ontario	227.46	(4)	2,626	(3)	5,431	(9)
Quebec	203.91	(7)	3,400	(1)	6,771	(3)
New Brunswick	210.94	(6)	2,017	(8)	6,142	(6)
P.E.I.	167.29	(10)	1,952	(9)	5,017	(10)
Nova Scotia	260.52	(2)	2,061	(7)	5,939	(7)
Newfoundland	310.80	(1)	1,893	(10)	6,900	(2)

Source: Statistics Canada, Hospital Statistics - Preliminary.
Statistics Canada, Financial Statistics of Education.
Tripartite Committee on Interprovincial Comparisons, Interprovincial Comparisons of University Financing, September 1982.

Table 10

Percentage Increase in Provincial Operating Grants and Total Budgetary Expenditures

	Operating Grants to Ontario Universities	Total Provincial Budgetary Expenditures	Universities Difference from Provincial Annual Increase
1973-74	6.9	12.7	(5.8)
1974-75	14.6	20.8	(6.2)
1975-76	16.4	20.5	(4.1)
1976-77	14.8	12.1	2.7
1977-78	8.4	10.1	(1.7)
1978-79	5.8	7.8	(2.0)
1979-80	5.1	8.4	(3.3)
1980-81	7.2	9.7	(2.5)
1981-82	10.2	16.7	(6.5)
1982-83e	12.2	12.4	(0.2)
Average	10.2	13.1	(3.0)

Source: Province of Ontario, Public Accounts, various years.
Province of Ontario, Estimates, 1982-83.
Province of Ontario, Ontario Finances, December 31, 1982.

Figure 3

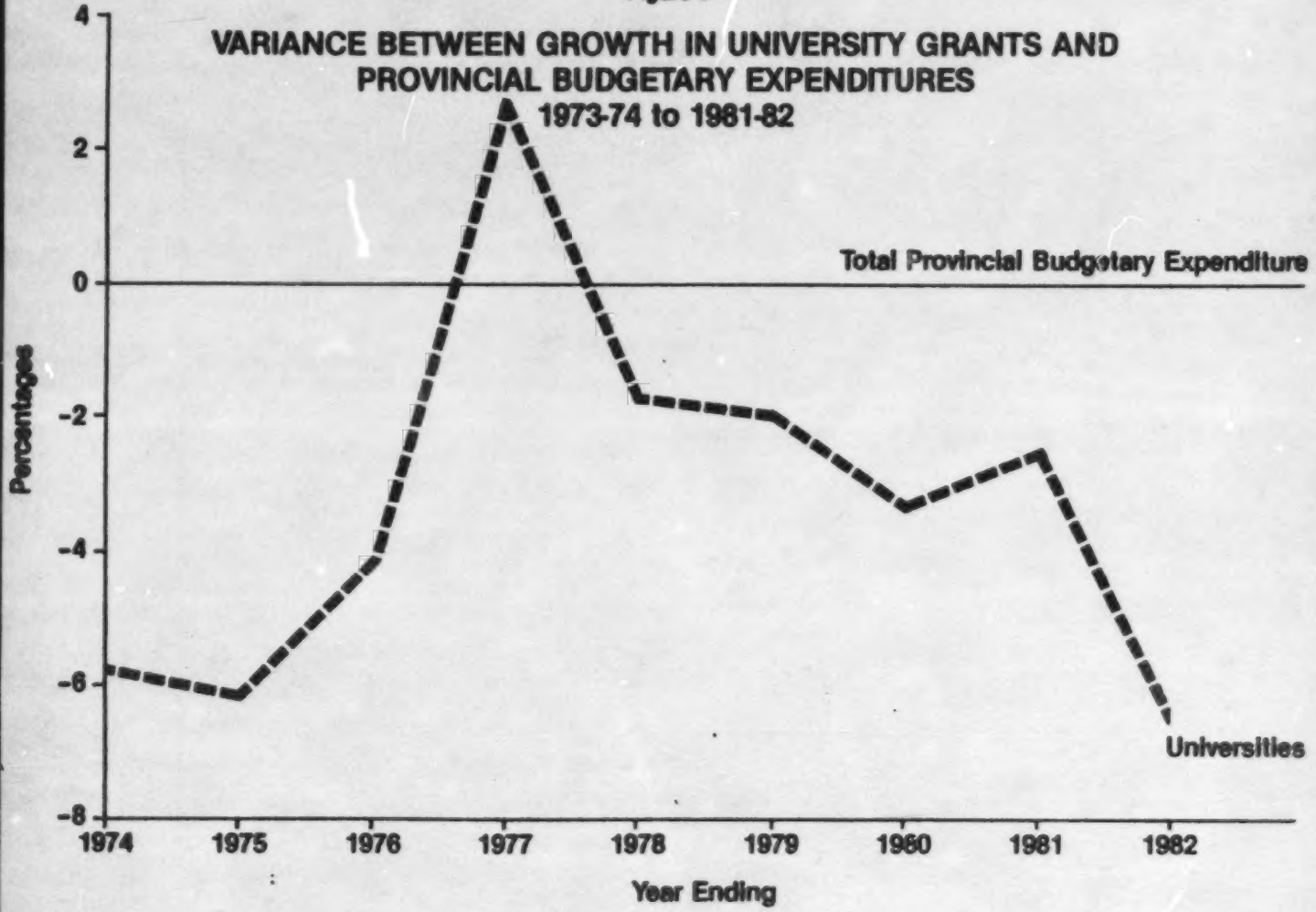

VARIANCE BETWEEN GROWTH IN UNIVERSITY GRANTS AND PROVINCIAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES
1973-74 to 1981-82
Total Provincial Budgetary Expenditure
Universities
Percentages
4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
Year Ending

Table 11

Projected Annual Percentage Increases in the Consumer Price Index

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Economic Council[1] of Canada						
Base Case Projection	11.4%	8.8%	7.8%	7.2%	7.0%	7.3%
Department of[2] Finance	10.9%	7.5%	-	-	-	-
Conference Board[3] of Canada						
Medium Term Forecast	11.0%	7.7%	5.2%	5.0%	5.5%	5.7%
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
Average of Projections Adjusted to University Fiscal Year (May 1 - April 30)	10.1%	7.5%	6.4%	6.2%	6.4%	

1. Economic Council of Canada, Lean Times. Nineteenth Annual Review 1982, Ministry of Supply and Services, Canada, 1982.

2. Canada Department of Finance, Statement on the Economic Outlook and the Financial Position of the Government of Canada, October 27, 1982.

3. The Conference Board of Canada, Quarterly Canadian Forecast (Medium-Term Outlook), October 1982.

Table 12

Ontario University Non-Salary Price Index
(1983 revision: 1970-71 = 100)

Year	OUNSPI	CPI	OUNSPI Annual % Increase	CPI Annual % Increase
Actual				
1971-72	104.4	103.9	4.4	3.9
1972-73	108.0	109.2	3.4	5.1
1973-74	120.3	118.9	11.4	8.9
1974-75	140.9	132.5	17.1	11.4
1975-76	156.2	145.8	10.9	10.0
1976-77	170.6	155.7	9.2	6.8
1977-78	192.3	169.1	12.7	8.6
1978-79	211.9	184.5	10.2	9.1
1979-80	240.6	201.4	13.5	9.2
1980-81	271.0	223.9	12.6	11.2
1981-82	308.5	251.1	13.8	12.1
Estimated				
1982-83	346.8	276.5	12.4	10.1
1983-84	378.7	297.2	9.2	7.5
1984-85	408.6	316.2	7.9	6.4
1985-86	439.6	335.8	7.6	6.2
1986-87	474.4	357.3	7.9	6.4

Note: Estimated OUNSPI = Estimated CPI x 1.23

Figure 4

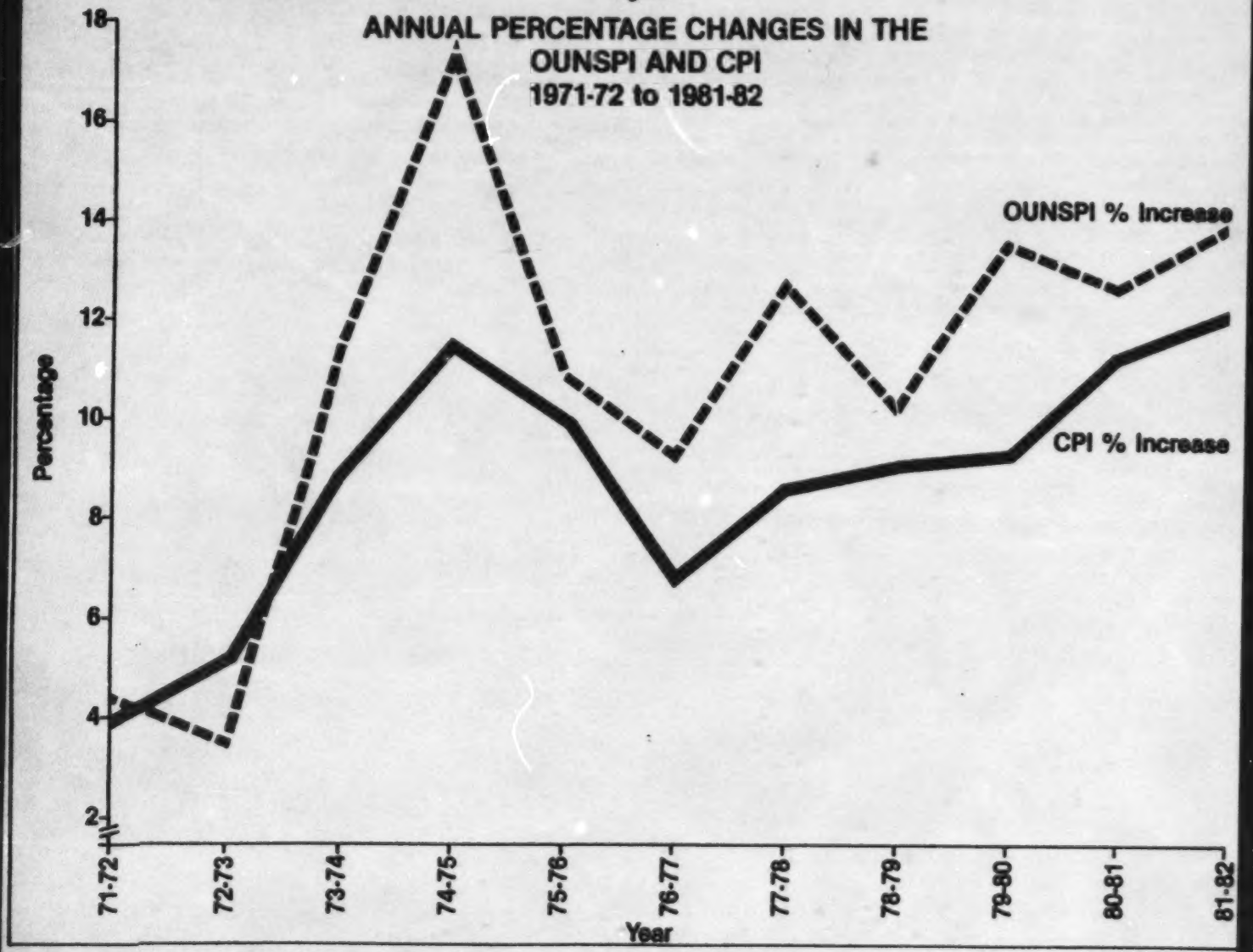

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN THE
OUNSPI AND CPI
1971-72 to 1981-82
OUNSPI % Increase
CPI % Increase
Percentage
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
71-72
72-73
73-74
74-75
75-76
76-77
77-78
78-79
79-80
80-81
81-82
Year

Table 13

Faculty Salaries by Province, Region and Age Category, 1981-82

(Ontario = 100.0)

	Under 30	30 -34	35 -39	40 -44	45 -49	50 -54	55 -59	Over 60
British Columbia	123.2	123.6	119.5	115.6	112.4	113.4	116.2	112.3
Alberta	112.7	115.4	114.2	113.2	112.3	112.2	111.4	107.8
Saskatchewan	115.7	118.2	120.7	113.4	113.7	109.1	106.4	104.0
Manitoba	95.3	101.3	99.1	101.5	97.5	99.6	99.0	103.8
Ontario	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New Brunswick	104.7	99.1	92.8	93.7	93.7	90.6	91.4	93.5
Nova Scotia	93.7	97.1	94.3	94.8	93.2	92.4	91.8	86.0
All Atlantic Canada (incl. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia)	98.1	98.3	94.5	94.1	92.8	92.2	91.2	87.2

Source: Statistics Canada

Table 14

Comparison of Benefit Costs 1980-81, 1981-82, and 1982-83

	1980-81 ($000's)	1981-82 ($000's)	Increase 1980-81 to 1981-82 ($000's)	Increase 1980-81 to 1981-82 %	1982-83 ($000's)	Projected Increase 1981-82 to 1982-83 ($000's)	Projected Increase 1981-82 to 1982-83 %
Statutory Benefits							
O.H.I.P.	6,260	7,151	891	14.2	8,851	1,700	23.8
Canada Pension	7,534	8,426	872	11.5	9,947	1,521	18.1
Workmen's Compensation	1,041	1,392	351	33.7	1,792	400	28.7
Unemployment Insurance	8,603	11,575	2,972	34.5	14,655	3,080	26.6
Total Statutory Benefits	23,458	28,544	5,086	21.7	35,245	6,701	23.5
Non-Statutory Benefits							
Pension							
- Current Service	44,866	51,048	6,182	13.8	57,201	6,153	12.1
- Experience Deficiency	183	389	206	112.6	634	245	63.0
- Past Service Liability	885	376	-509	-57.5	474	98	26.1
Group Life Insurance	4,057	4,003	-54	-1.3	4,644	641	16.0
Long Term Disability	3,096	3,310	214	6.9	4,212	902	27.3
Dental Insurance	3,028	4,401	1,373	45.3	5,182	781	17.7
Extended Health Care	1,670	2,091	421	25.2	2,784	693	33.1
Tuition Remission	1,930	2,665	735	38.1	3,198	533	20.0
Other	717	1,016	299	41.7	1,261	245	24.1
Total Non-Statutory Benefits	60,432	69,299	8,867	14.7	79,590	10,291	14.9
Total Benefits	83,890	97,843	13,953	16.6	114,835	16,992	17.4

Table 15

Benefit Costs and Increases Relative to Salary Expenditure in Universities & Government (excluding Algoma, OCA, OISE, Ryerson)

Year	% Increase in Salary Expenditure	% Increase in Benefit Expenditure	Benefits as a % of Salaries	Ontario Public Service Benefits as a % of Salaries
1973-74			9.5	11.3
1974-75	13.0	17.2	9.8	11.8
1975-76	14.8	25.3	10.7	13.6
1976-77	11.2	17.0	11.3	15.1
1977-78	7.5	7.8	11.3	14.8
1978-79	4.8	8.4	11.7	16.8
1979-80	4.5	1.0	11.3	16.4
1980-81	8.3	7.0	11.2	14.9
1981-82	12.2	16.6	11.6	15.3

Source: Total Revenue and Expenses For Provincially Assisted Universities of Ontario, COFO-UO various years
Public Accounts of Ontario, Province of Ontario, various years

Figure 5

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AND UNIVERSITIES' CONTRIBUTORY BENEFITS AS A PERCENTAGE OF SALARIES 1973-74 to 1981-82

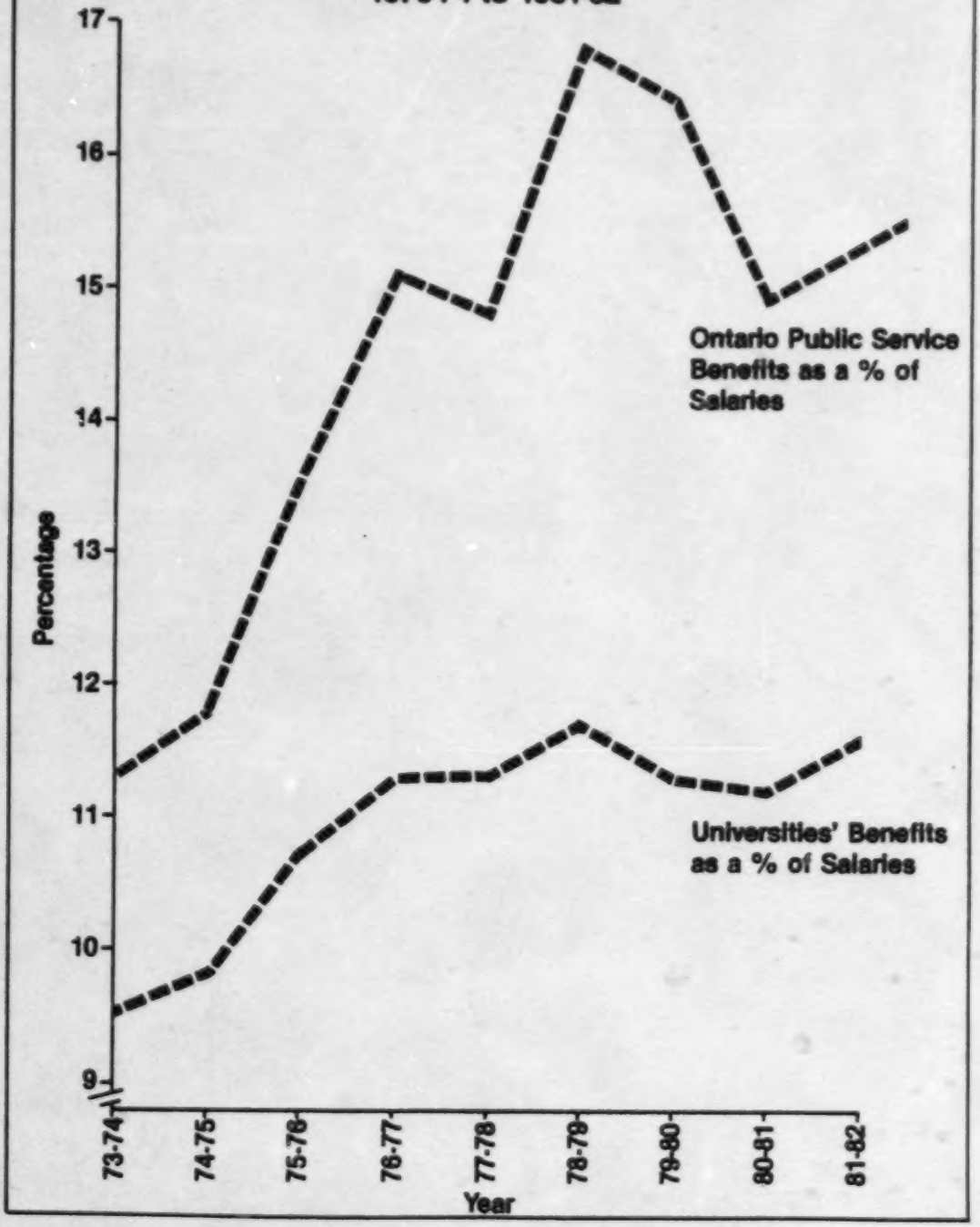


Table 16

Index of Expenditure on Library Acquisitions

	Constant Dollars	Constant Dollars per FTE	Cost Index
1970-71	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972-73	93.8	82.8	112.5
1974-75	85.3	67.2	134.2
1976-77	75.9	53.9	169.7
1978-79	64.6	48.4	234.0
1980-81	64.9	46.4	300.0
1981-82	61.7	42.1	334.9

Source: COPO-UO, Revenue and Expenses of Ontario Universities, various years
Bowker (U.S.) Hardcover Book and Periodical
Price Indices converted for Canadian dollar fluctuations

Figure 6

INDEX OF UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURES ON LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS, 1970-71 to 1981-82

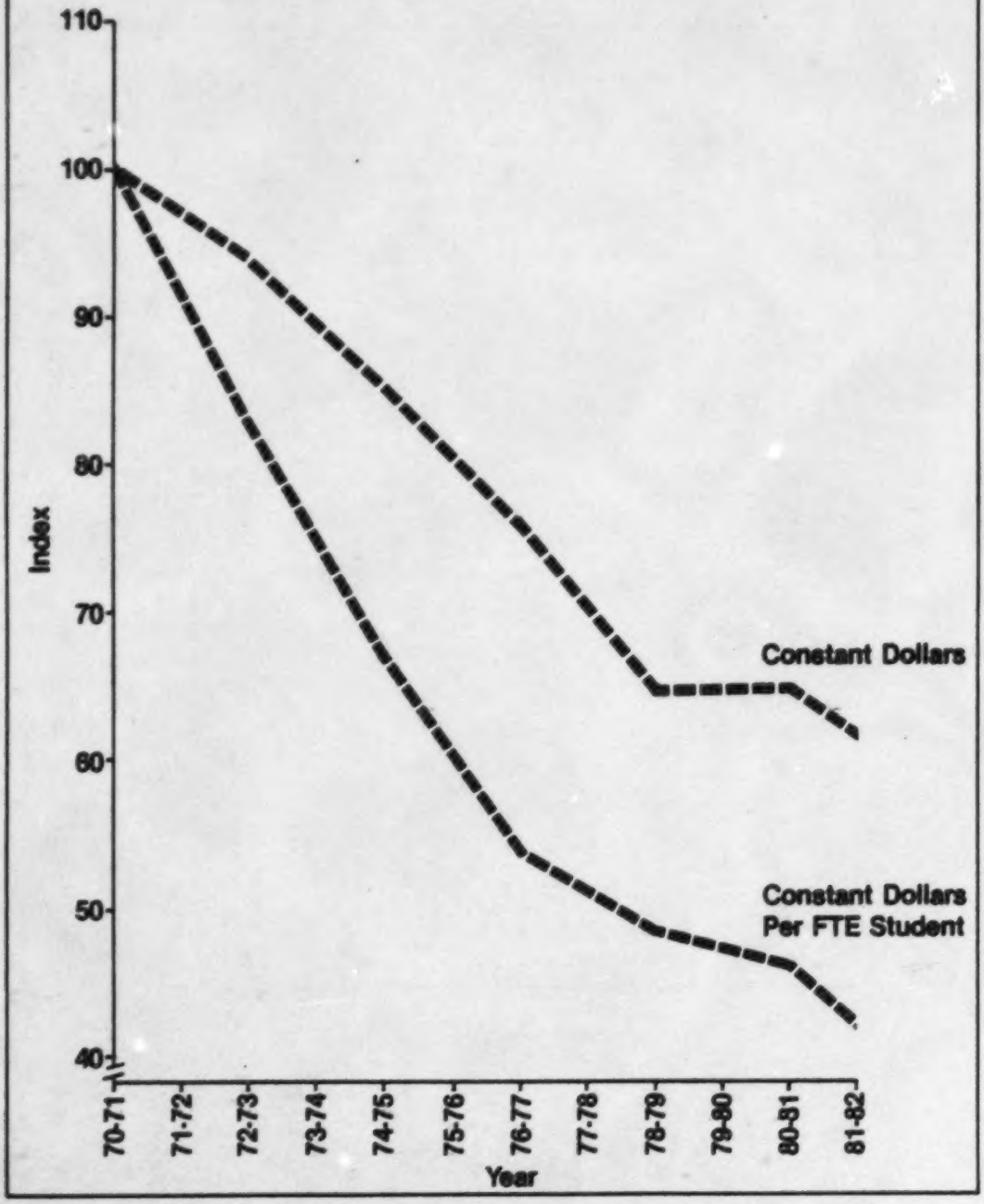


Table 17

Total Equipment Purchases By Fund
($ 000's)

Year	Operating	Capital	Total Purchases*	Total Constant Dollars*
1972-73	42.2%	57.8%	$ 24,959	$ 24,959
1973-74	42.5%	57.5%	24,846	23,528
1974-75	65.4%	34.6%	18,468	15,213
1975-76	74.8%	25.2%	18,287	13,566
1976-77	87.6%	12.4%	15,644	11,142
1977-78	80.6%	19.4%	19,088	12,089
1978-79	84.1%	15.9%	20,085	11,373
1979-80	86.9%	13.1%	20,689	10,393
1980-81	94.0%	6.0%	22,163	10,024
1981-82	92.4%	7.6%	26,349	10,633

Source: COFO-UO, Revenue and Expenses of Ontario Universities, various years. A relatively small share of these purchases were for furniture and furnishings.

*Excludes Ryerson, OISE, OCA, Algoma, and Wilfrid Laurier

Figure 7

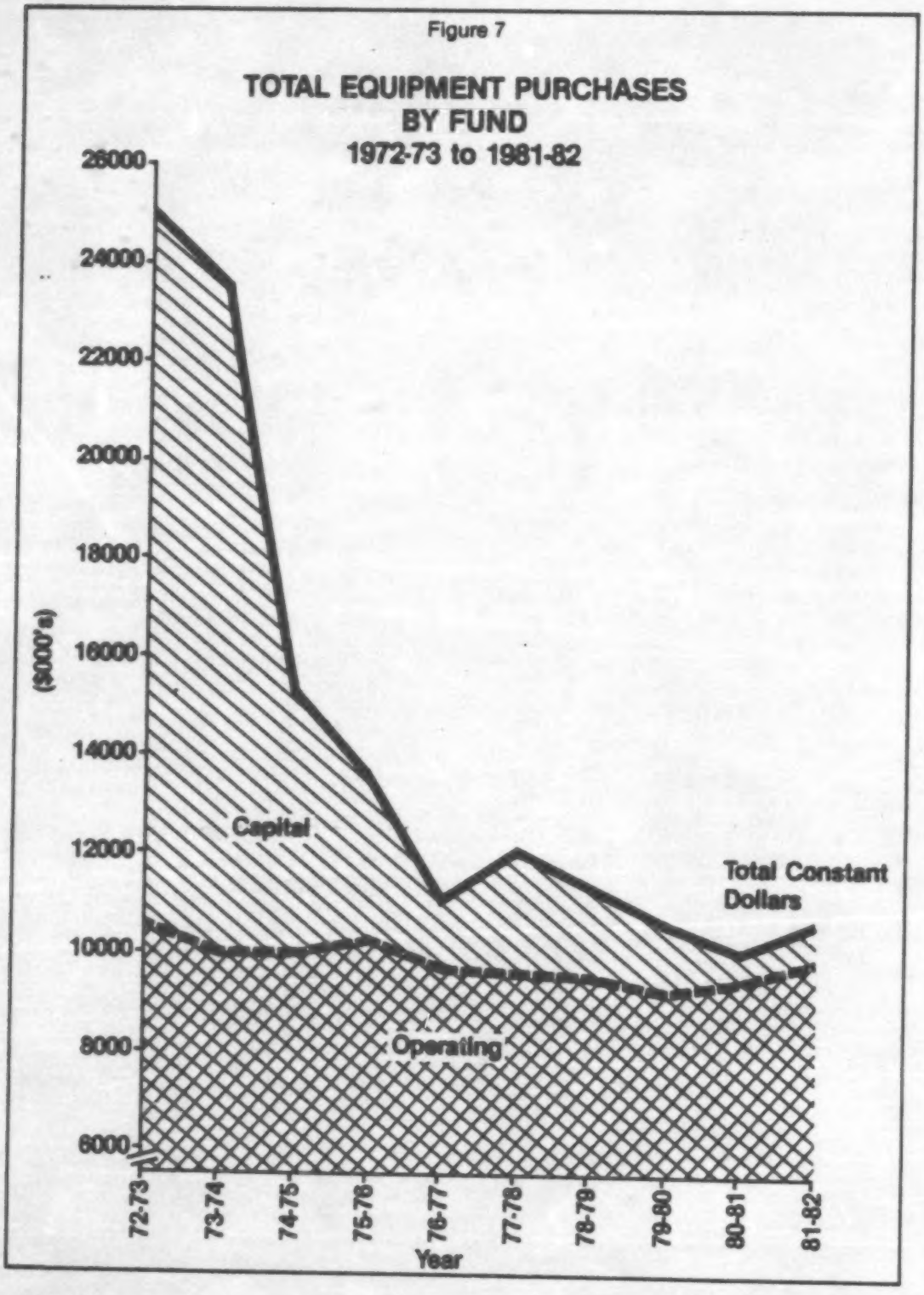

TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASES
BY FUND
1972-73 to 1981-82
($000's)
26000
24000
22000
20000
18000
16000
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
Capital
Operating
Total Constant Dollars
72-73
73-74
74-75
75-76
76-77
77-78
78-79
79-80
80-81
81-82
Year

Table 18

Estimated Gross General Government Revenue as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product and Provincial Personal Income

1980-81

	Gross Domestic Product ($000,000's)	Gross General Revenue %	(Rank)	Provincial Personal Income ($000,000's)	Gross General Revenue %	(Rank)
British Columbia	36,307.3	17.9	(8)	29,680	22.0	(9)
Alberta	40,173.6	26.2	(5)	23,535	44.7	(1)
Saskatchewan	13,041.1	17.4	(9)	8,764	25.9	(7)
Manitoba	11,105.5	20.4	(7)	9,199	24.7	(8)
Quebec	67,792.4	25.9	(6)	59,421	29.5	(5)
New Brunswick	5,224.7	30.8	(3)	5,098	31.6	(4)
Nova Scotia	6,433.6	29.1	(4)	6,724	27.9	(6)
P.E.I.	786.8	43.4	(1)	880	38.8	(3)
Newfoundland	3,720.1	40.5	(2)	3,720	40.5	(2)
9 Provinces Outside Ontario	184,787.1	24.1%		147,041	30.2%	
Ontario	111,739.6	13.5	(10)	92,006	18.8	(10)
Canada	296,526.7	20.8%		239,047	25.9%	

Source: Statistics Canada

Table 19

Estimated Tax Capacity, Tax Revenue and Tax Effort
1981-82

	Estimated Tax Capacity Per Capita (1)	Estimated Tax Revenue Per Capita (2)	Estimated Tax Effort Per Capita (2) ÷ (1) = (3)	Estimated Tax Effort Adjusted for Surplus/Deficit (4)
British Columbia	110.0	103.6	94.2	88.0
Alberta	215.3	179.1	83.2	64.6
Saskatchewan	107.0	124.1	116.0	98.1
Manitoba	78.5	63.8	81.4	97.8
Ontario	92.3	81.9	88.7	94.4
Quebec	79.3	110.8	139.8	150.5
New Brunswick	70.2	57.6	82.1	92.5
Prince Edward Island	59.8	62.0	103.7	94.0
Nova Scotia	70.4	58.6	83.3	102.2
Newfoundland	65.2	68.9	105.6	112.1
10 Provinces	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: The indices shown exclude all federal transfers and local property taxes but include provincial revenues from natural resources and an estimate of miscellaneous revenues not normally included in federal calculations in regard to equalization payments.

Source: Canada Department of Finance, Federal-Provincial Relations Division.

Table 20

Capital Expenditures, Liquid Reserves and Borrowings

Province of Ontario, 1972-73 to 1982-83

($000,000's)

Year	Net Borrowings (1)	Net Cash Requirements (2)	Increase (Decrease) in Liquid Reserves (1) - (2) = (3)	Capital Expenditures (4)	Operating Funds Surplus (Deficit) (4) - (2) = 5 (3+4) - (1) = (5)
1972-73	$1,028	$ 744	$ 284	$ 1,103	$ 359
1973-74	710	708	2	1,226	518
1974-75	851	977	(126)	1,399	422
1975-76	1,974	1,799	175	1,627	(172)
1976-77	1,092	1,319	(227)	1,480	161
1977-78	1,506	1,762	(256)	1,536	(226)
1978-79	1,652	1,180	472	1,361	181
1979-80	1,133	584	549	1,561	977
1980-81	968	803	165	1,509	706
1981-82	1,363	1,503	(140)	2,018	515
1982-83 revised estimate	2,065	2,676	(611)	2,137	(539)

Notes:
(1) Proceeds of Loans minus Retirement of Loans.
(2) Expenditures minus Revenues plus or minus net Non-Budgetary Transactions.
(3) Cash, temporary investments and marketable securities. The opening balance at the beginning of 1982-83 was $1.734 billion, but these liquid reserves are expected to decline to $1.123 billion during 1982-83.
(4) Physical assets, buildings and land make up the bulk of this amount.
(5) Capital expenditures minus net cash requirements equals the surplus or deficit on current, operating expenditures. It is composed of the increase or decrease in liquid reserves plus capital investments and minus net borrowings.

The above Table separates funds raised for operating purposes and funds raised for capital purposes. As shown in column 5, in all but two of the previous ten years, all operating fund requirements were met by taxation, federal transfers, or other revenue services. (i.e. no borrowed funds were involved). Net borrowings averaged $1.2 billion per year, but were used to increase liquid reserves and to finance capital expenditures. Other capital expenditures were financed out of operating funds.

Source: 1982 Ontario Budget
Ontario Finances, December 31, 1982.
Public Accounts, various years.

Table 21

Estimated Federal Government Transfers (Cash and Tax Points) to Ontario for University Financial Support, 1977-78 to 1982-83 (Excluding Revenue Guarantees)

	Total Post Secondary			Universities						
					Federal Contribution			Federal Share		
	Cash	Tax	Total	Universities Share	Cash	Tax	Operating Grants	Cash	Tax	Total Federal Share
	($ millions)	($ millions)	($ millions)	%	($ millions)	($ millions)	($ millions)	%	%	%
1977-78	389.1	324.0	713.1	72.3	281.3	234.3	703.6	40.0	33.3	73.3
1978-79	456.1	362.7	818.8	72.3	329.8	262.2	744.2	44.3	35.2	79.5
1979-80	517.5	410.7	928.3	72.3	374.2	296.9	781.9	47.9	38.0	85.8
1980-81	558.4	469.1	1,027.5	72.3	403.7	339.2	838.1	48.2	40.5	88.6
1981-82	613.9	527.4	1,143.3	72.3	445.3	381.3	923.5	48.2	41.3	89.5
1982-83	677.8	610.2	1,288.0	72.3	490.0	441.2	1,036.2	47.3	42.6	89.9

Source: Canada, Department of Finance.
Ontario, Public Accounts, various years.

Table 22

Employment By Educational Attainment
Canada, December 1982

Education	Participation Rate[1]	Employment/ Population Ratio[2]
0-8 Years	40.3%	34.1%
High School*	64.7%	55.2%
Some Post-Secondary	68.3%	60.7%
Post-Secondary Diploma	76.1%	69.4%
University Degree	84.3%	79.3%

*Some or all secondary education, but no post-secondary.

1. Labour force percentage of population 15 years and over.

2. Employed percentage of population 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics Canada The Labour Force
December 1982, 71-001

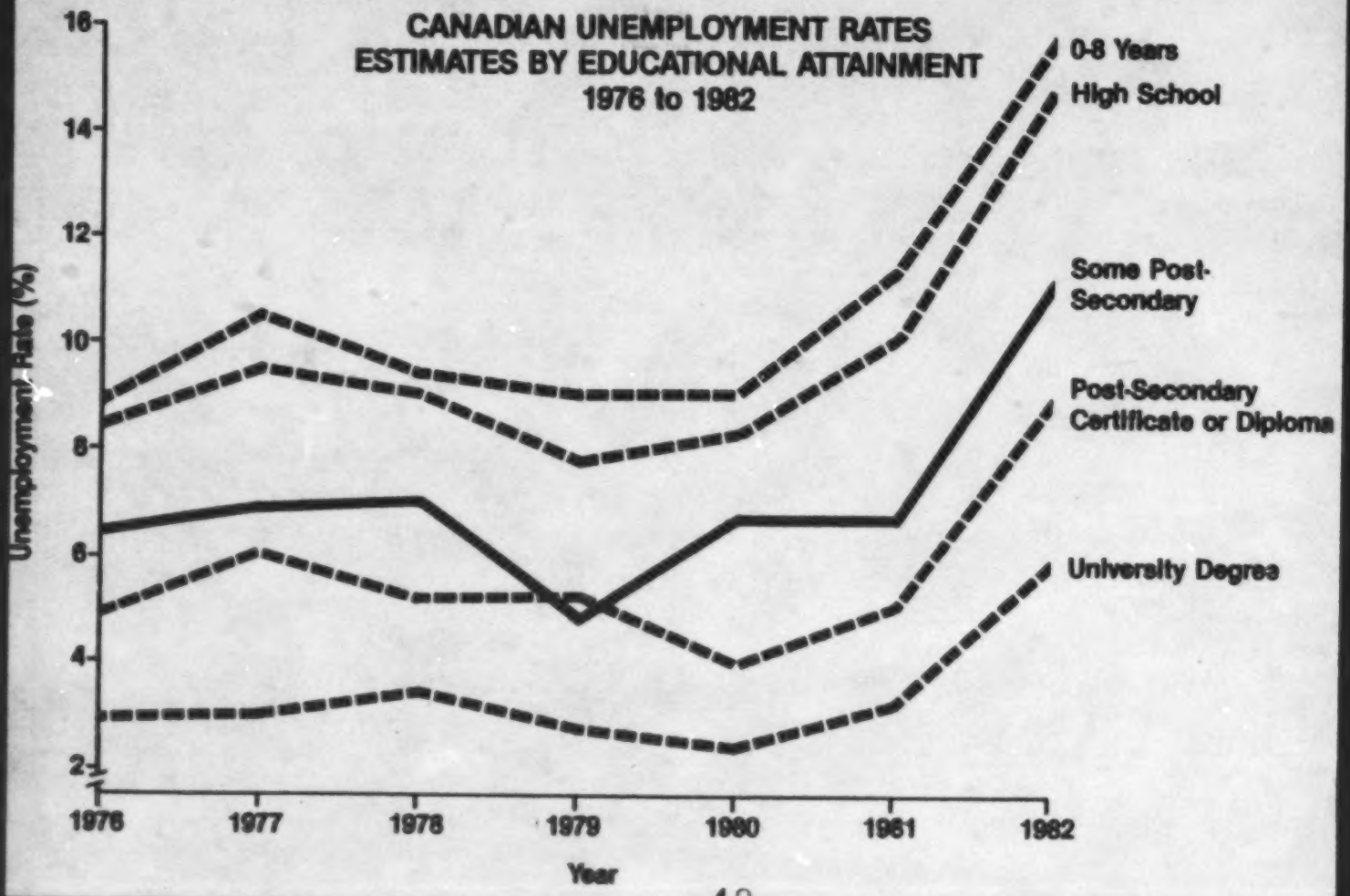
Table 23

Canadian Unemployment Rates
Estimates by Educational Attainment
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

	December 1976	December 1977	December 1978	December 1979	December 1980	December 1981	December 1982
Total Canadian Labour Force	7.4%	8.3%	7.9%	7.0%	7.1%	8.5%	12.7%
0-8 Years	8.8	10.5	9.4	9.0	9.0	11.3	15.6
High School	8.4	9.5	9.0	7.8	8.3	10.0	14.8
Some Post-Secondary	6.4	6.9	7.0	4.8	6.7	6.6	11.1
Post-Secondary Certificate or Diploma	4.9	6.0	5.2	5.3	4.0	5.0	8.9
University Degree	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.5	3.2	5.9

Source: Estimates by Educational Attainment. The Labour Force Monthly Report. Statistics Canada.

Figure 8


CANADIAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
ESTIMATES BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
1976 to 1982
Unemployment Rate (%)
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
Year
0-8 Years
High School
Some Post-Secondary
Post-Secondary Certificate or Diploma
University Degree

APPENDICES

Report of the Committee on Enrolment Statistics and Projections

Summary of Situation in 1982-83

The Committee on Enrolment Statistics and Projections considered a number of factors in preparing its 1982-83 enrolment projections for last year's operating grants brief to OCUA. Full-time undergraduate enrolment had increased significantly in 1980-81 and again in 1981-82. However, a substantial portion of the increases in both years could be attributed to visa students. Based on the indicated intentions of Ontario grade 13 students, CESP expected that first year undergraduate enrolment would again increase in 1982-83. CESP also observed that the pipeline effect of increases in recent years would result in enrolment increases in upper years undergraduate and in graduate programmes. Because of the uncertainty of visa student enrolments, particularly at the first year level, CESP opted to present a range within which enrolment in 1982-83 might be expected to fall. Based on all of these considerations CESP projected increases of 4 - 5% in undergraduate enrolment and 4 - 6 % in graduate enrolment for 1982-83.

Detailed 1982-83 data on full-time enrolment provided to CESP by the universities and summary data on part-time enrolment obtained from MCU show that full-time undergraduate enrolment increased by 5.5% and full-time graduate enrolment increased by 4.5%. Part-time undergraduate enrolment registered an increase of 4.9% while part-time graduate enrolment showed only a marginal increase of 1.1%.

Closer examination of the detailed full-time data shows that first-year undergraduate enrolment (excluding education and professional programmes such as law and medicine) increased by 5.6% in 1982-83, an increase of

over 2,300 students. First year visa students, however, declined in 1982-83 by 3.2%. Total first year enrolment in arts and science programmes increased by almost 8% in 1982-83. In commerce and business programmes, which had shown significant increases in recent years, the increase in 1982-83 was only 1.5%. Engineering registered a decline of over 8% while physical education showed an increase of 13%.

Undergraduate enrolment in upper years (again excluding education and professional programmes) increased 6.1% in 1982-83, a gain of nearly 5,000 students. (This followed an increase of 6% in 1981-82.) Visa students accounted for 30% of the increase in 1982-83. Enrolment in arts and science programmes increased by 8.4%, a gain of over 6,300 students. Enrolment in commerce and business showed an increase of 3.2%, considerably lower than the increases in recent years. Other programmes, when added together, showed a net increase of less than 2%.

Enrolment in both education and professional programmes increased marginally; this followed a marginal decline in 1981-82.

At the graduate level, full-time enrolment in masters and first stage doctoral programmes showed an increase of 2.6% in 1982-83, less than half the increase of the previous year. Second stage doctoral enrolment increased 7.3%, however, more than double the increase in 1981-82. New entrants at the masters and first stage doctoral level declined by 3% while at the second stage doctoral level an increase of 9.4% was shown. Upper years masters enrolment was up 8.8% and upper years doctoral enrolment increased by 6.7%

Projections for 1983-84

Ontario universities have experienced significant enrolment increases in each of the past three years, surpassing the previous peak enrolment level in 1976-77 in the process. While significant portions of the increases in full-time undergraduate enrolment in recent years can be attributed to visa students, it has already been noted that visa student enrolment at the first year undergraduate level showed a decline in 1982-83.

a) Full-time Undergraduate Enrolment

Based on the indicated intentions of Ontario grade 13 students in November 1982, it would appear that, while grade 13 enrolment has declined slightly, the demand for admission into university will continue. CESP expects that enrolment in first year programmes (excluding education and professional programmes) by Canadian applicants will increase slightly next year. On the other hand, preliminary indications suggest that the numbers of visa students presently in Ontario grade 13 has declined. Coupled with a desire of some universities to attempt to maintain present enrolment levels, CESP expects a decline in visa entrants into first year programmes. CESP therefore projects that first year undergraduate enrolment will remain at about the 1982-83 level.

In considering undergraduate enrolment in upper years (again excluding education and professional programmes), the pipeline effect of the increased admissions in recent years will continue to be the determining factor. As a result, CESP anticipates an

increase of around 4,800 students, about the same as the current year. Enrolment in education and professional programmes is expected to remain stable.

In summary, CESP projects an increase in full-time undergraduate enrolment of 3 - 4% in 1983-84. This represents an increase of from 4,300 to 5,700 students.

b) Full-time Graduate Enrolment

As a result of the increase in upper year students at the masters and first stage doctoral level and the increase in new entrants at the second stage doctoral level in 1982-83, the pipeline effect should be expected to yield higher enrolment levels in the next year. However, cutbacks in support staff and constraints on research facilities being experienced by many universities will tend to limit the intake of new graduate students. In addition, the imposition of higher visa student fees in 1982-83 (the effects of which were masked in the current year by a one-time higher Spring registration) is likely to dampen visa student registrations at the graduate level in future years. In consideration of these points, CESP projects that full-time graduate enrolment will increase by 0 - 2% in 1983-84.

c) Part-time

CESP continues to note that part-time enrolment, at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, has shown a greater degree of fluctuation in recent years. Continuing the practice of recent years, CESP predicts that part-time enrolment will follow the patterns of full-time enrolment. Accordingly, CESP projects that

in 1983-84 part-time undergraduate enrolment will increase by 3 - 4% and part-time graduate enrolment will increase by 0 - 2%.

In summary, overall full-time equivalent enrolment (all levels both full-time and part-time) in the Ontario universities is projected to increase by 2.7 - 3.8% in 1983-84. CESP wishes to again remind the Operating Grants Committee that this increase may not be experienced uniformly; enrolment shifts may vary considerably among institutions. These shifts may in fact be exacerbated in the coming year if changes are implemented in the funding formula.

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APPENDIX 2

Figure A-1

Source and Weighting Pattern of Component Indices

Component	Index Weight	Source
Books	6	Bowkar (U.S.) Hardcover Book Price Index converted for Canadian dollar fluctuations
Periodicals	5	Bowkar (U.S.) Periodical Price Index, converted for Canadian dollar fluctuations
Equipment	8	U.S. Department of Labor. Monthly Labor Review. Price index for machinery and equipment, converted for Canadian dollar fluctuations
Computing	6	Research Associates of Washington. Higher Education Prices and Price Indexes: 1982 Update. Data processing hardware. Converted for Canadian dollar fluctuations
Furniture	3	Statistics Canada Industry Selling Price Index - Office Furniture Manufacturers
Stationery & Paper	10	Statistics Canada Industry Selling Price Index - Paper and Allied Industries
Printing Materials	9	Statistics Canada Industry Selling Price Index - Fine Papers
Tools & Apparatus	9	Statistics Canada Industry Selling Price Index - Hardware, Tool and Cutlery Manufacturers
Chemicals	5	Statistics Canada Industry Selling Price Index - Chemical & Chemical Products Industries
Postage	2	Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index - Postage
Long Distance	2	Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index - Communications
Electricity	9	Statistics Canada Industry Selling Price Index - Electric Power Selling Price Index (Non-Residential) over 5,000 KW - Ontario
Gas	5	Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index - Piped and Bottled Gas
Oil	3	Statistics Canada Industry Selling Price Index - Heavy Fuel Oil, #6
Telephone	3	Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index - Communications
Renovations	2	Statistics Canada Non-Residential Construction Price Index - Materials
Transportation	5	Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index - Transportation
Shelter	2	Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index - Shelter
Food Away From Home	2	Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index - Food Purchased From Restaurants
Insurance	2	Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index - Homeowner's Insurance Premiums
Space Rental	2	Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index - Shelter

Table A-1

Component Price Indices in the Ontario University Non-Salary Price Index (Based on Fiscal Year 1970-71 = 100)

Component	Weights	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
BOOKS	6	109.9	105.8	100.2	113.2	135.3	140.9	168.0	183.9	230.2	238.3	252.4e
PERIODICALS	5	108.3	120.5	149.0	159.3	186.6	204.3	240.6	294.2	326.7	374.0	434.0
EQUIPMENT	8	101.4	101.8	107.1	127.7	144.4	151.0	175.9	202.3	224.7	252.8	281.5
COMPUTING	6	101.9	103.3	104.5	108.1	116.6	117.2	127.9	135.8	143.8	172.3	197.9
FURNITURE	3	105.0	109.9	122.0	140.0	151.9	161.1	169.0	180.9	204.0	225.3	253.0
STATIONERY & PAPER	10	101.1	103.1	124.0	165.9	180.9	187.5	196.9	216.4	253.9	289.7	315.7
PRINTING MATERIALS	9	101.7	106.3	130.4	161.0	164.5	163.3	170.1	182.4	208.3	229.1	252.7
TOOLS & APPARATUS	2	103.2	105.6	112.8	130.9	145.2	154.6	172.5	190.7	222.6	254.5	283.9
CHEMICALS	5	101.1	102.9	114.2	149.0	163.9	170.8	181.0	196.7	229.5	264.0	297.4
POSTAGE	2	112.3	120.8	120.8	120.8	121.3	144.7	181.3	212.1	253.7	254.2	315.6
LONG DISTRANCE	2	102.6	107.2	109.2	110.3	114.4	122.9	134.3	141.8	146.7	153.3	171.0
ELECTRICITY	9	104.9	112.1	121.1	131.0	143.3	183.8	235.8	248.3	274.1	306.2	336.3
GAS	5	101.5	101.9	106.9	120.2	151.2	184.6	213.4	244.6	258.1	304.2	384.9
OIL	3	111.7	108.0	166.7	253.6	279.2	330.9	399.8	459.0	581.9	712.0	887.3
TELEPHONE	3	102.6	107.2	109.2	110.3	114.4	122.9	134.3	141.8	146.7	153.3	[illegible]1.0
RENOVATIONS	2	104.4	109.8	122.9	146.2	154.3	162.9	174.0	193.3	222.5	243.5	269.2
TRANSPORTATION	5	103.9	105.8	111.1	123.3	138.4	151.2	160.3	170.8	190.2	217.6	257.0
SHELTER	2	105.3	111.6	118.9	128.1	140.5	155.8	169.0	180.4	190.3	204.7	230.4
FOOD AWAY FROM HOME	2	104.5	112.4	130.1	154.1	172.4	185.2	195.1	212.1	237.7	258.0	283.6
INSURANCE	2	128.5	155.4	190.2	215.3	271.2	328.7	368.9	390.6	413.4	450.0	540.1
SPACE RENTAL	2	105.3	111.6	118.9	128.1	140.5	155.8	169.0	180.4	190.3	204.7	230.4

e-estimated figure

Table A-2

Annual Percentage Variation in the Ontario University Non-Salary Price Index Components

Component	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Books	9.9	(3.7)	(5.3)	13.0	19.5	4.1	19.2	9.5	25.2	3.5	5.9e
Periodicals	8.3	11.3	23.7	6.9	17.1	9.5	17.8	22.3	11.0	14.5	16.0
Equipment	1.4	0.4	5.2	19.2	13.1	4.6	16.5	15.0	11.1	12.5	11.4
Computing	1.9	1.4	1.2	3.4	7.9	0.5	9.1	6.2	5.9	19.8	14.9
Furniture	5.0	4.7	11.0	14.8	8.5	6.1	4.9	7.0	12.8	10.4	12.3
Stationery and Paper	1.1	2.0	20.3	33.8	9.0	3.6	5.0	9.9	17.3	14.1	9.0
Printing Materials	1.7	4.5	22.7	23.5	2.2	(0.7)	4.2	7.2	14.2	10.0	10.3
Tools and Apparatus	3.2	2.3	6.8	16.0	10.9	6.5	11.6	10.6	16.7	14.3	11.6
Chemicals	1.1	1.8	11.0	30.5	10.0	4.2	6.0	8.7	16.7	15.0	12.7
Postage	12.3	7.6	-	-	0.4	19.3	25.3	17.0	19.6	0.2	24.2
Long Distance	2.6	4.5	1.9	1.0	3.7	7.4	9.3	5.6	3.5	4.5	11.5
Electricity	4.9	6.9	8.0	8.2	9.4	28.3	28.3	5.3	10.4	11.7	9.8
Gas	1.5	0.4	4.9	12.4	25.8	22.1	15.6	14.6	5.5	17.9	26.5
Oil	11.7	(3.3)	54.4	52.1	10.1	18.5	20.8	14.8	26.8	22.4	24.6
Telephone	2.6	4.5	1.9	1.0	3.7	7.4	9.3	5.6	3.5	4.5	11.5
Renovations	4.4	5.2	11.9	19.0	5.5	5.6	6.8	11.1	15.1	9.4	10.6
Transportation	3.9	1.8	5.0	11.0	12.2	9.2	6.0	6.6	11.4	14.4	18.1
Shelter	5.3	6.0	6.5	7.7	9.7	10.9	8.5	6.7	5.5	7.6	12.6
Food Away From Home	4.5	7.6	15.7	18.4	11.9	7.4	5.3	8.7	12.1	8.5	9.9
Insurance	28.5	20.9	22.4	13.2	26.0	21.2	12.2	5.9	5.8	8.9	20.0
Space Rental	5.3	6.0	6.5	7.7	9.7	10.9	8.5	6.7	5.5	7.6	12.6

e=estimated figure